

Murphy (FL) Ruppertsberger Thompson (CA)
 Nadler Rush Thompson (MS)
 Napolitano Rutherford Thompson (PA)
 Neal Ryan Tiffany
 Neguse Sánchez Titus
 Newhouse Sarbanes Tlaib
 Norcross Scalise Tonko
 Nunes Scanlon Torres (CA)
 O'Halleran Schakowsky Torres Small
 Ocasio-Cortez Schiff (NM)
 Omar Schneider Trahan
 Palazzo Schrader Turner
 Pallone Schrier Underwood
 Panetta Scott (VA) Upton
 Pappas Scott, Austin Van Drew
 Pascrell Scott, David Vargas
 Payne Serrano Veasey
 Pence Sewell (AL) Vela
 Perlmutter Shalala Velázquez
 Peters Sherman Visclosky
 Peterson Sherrill Wagner
 Phillips Shimkus Walberg
 Pingree Sires Walden
 Pocan Slotkin Walorski
 Porter Smith (NE) Wasserman
 Pressley Smith (NJ) Schultz
 Price (NC) Smith (WA)
 Quigley Smucker Waters
 Raskin Soto Watson Coleman
 Reschenthaler Spanberger Welch
 Rice (NY) Speier Westerman
 Richmond Stanton Wexton
 Riggleman Stauber Wild
 Rodgers (WA) Stefanik Wilson (FL)
 Roe, David P. Steil Womack
 Rogers (KY) Stevens Woodall
 Rose (NY) Stewart Yarmuth
 Rouzer Suozzi Young
 Roybal-Allard Swallow (CA) Zeldin
 Ruiz Takano

NAYS—60

Allen Gallagher Mooney (WV)
 Amash Gibbs Mullin
 Arrington Gohmert Murphy (NC)
 Babin Gooden Olson
 Banks Gosar Palmer
 Biggs Green (TN) Perry
 Bishop (NC) Guthrie Posey
 Brooks (AL) Higgins (LA) Rice (SC)
 Buck Hollingsworth Rose, John W.
 Bucshon Hudson Roy
 Budd Jordan Schweikert
 Burchett Keller Smith (MO)
 Conaway Kelly (MS) Taylor
 Crawford LaMalfa Tipton
 Davidson (OH) Lamborn Waltz
 DesJarlais Long Watkins
 Estes Marshall Weber (TX)
 Foxx (NC) Massie Webster (FL)
 Fulcher Mast Wenstrup
 Gaetz McClintock Wittman

NOT VOTING—49

Abraham Harris Rooney (FL)
 Bishop (UT) Herrera Beutler Rouda
 Brooks (IN) Hice (GA) Sensenbrenner
 Byrne Holding Simpson
 Cárdenas King (IA) Spano
 Carter (GA) King (NY) Steube
 Carter (TX) Kinzinger Stivers
 Cisneros Lesko Thornberry
 Clay Loudermilk Timmons
 Cloud Marchant Trone
 Collins (GA) McHenry Walker
 Duncan Mitchell Williams
 Dunn Moulton Wilson (SC)
 Ferguson Norman Wright
 Gonzalez (OH) Reed Yoho
 Granger Roby
 Guest Rogers (AL)

□ 1810

Mr. CRAWFORD changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. LATTA and WALBERG changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes due to circumstances beyond my control. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 247.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 247, I am not recorded because of circumstances which caused me to miss the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted aye.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes on Friday, December 18, 2020, at the recommendation of my physician. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: Roll Call Vote No. 246 on Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass S. 979: YEA; and Roll Call Vote No. 247 on Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.J. Res. 107: YEA.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Allred (Wexton) | Gottheimer | Pascrell |
| Axne (Davids) | (Panetta) | (Pallone) |
| (KS) | Grijalva (Garcia) | Payne |
| Barragán (Beyer) | (IL) | (Wasserman) |
| Bera (Aguilar) | Haaland (Davids) | Schultz) |
| Blumenauer | (KS) | Peters (Kildee) |
| (Beyer) | Hastings | Peterson |
| Bonamici (Clark) | (Wasserman) | (McCollum) |
| (MA) | Schultz) | Pingree |
| Brownley (CA) | Heck (Kildee) | (Cicilline) |
| (Clark MA) | Jayapal (Raskin) | Pocan (Raskin) |
| Case | Johnson (TX) | Porter (Wexton) |
| (Cartwright) | (Jeffries) | Price (NC) |
| Castor (FL) | Kelly (IL) | (Butterfield) |
| (Demings) | (Clarke NY) | Richmond |
| Cleaver (Davids) | Kennedy | (Butterfield) |
| (KS) | (McGovern) | Roybal-Allard |
| Cohen (Beyer) | Kilmer (Kildee) | (Garcia TX) |
| Costa (Correa) | Kim (Davids) | Ruiz (Dingell) |
| Craig | (KS) | Rush |
| (McCollum) | Kind (Beyer) | (Underwood) |
| Davis (CA) | Kirkpatrick | Ryan (Kildee) |
| (Scanlon) | (Stanton) | Schakowsky |
| Dean (Scanlon) | Lamb (Sherrill) | (Underwood) |
| DeFazio (Davids) | Langevin | Schneider |
| (KS) | (Lynch) | (Casten IL) |
| DeGette (Blunt) | Lawrence | Schrier |
| Rochester) | (Kildee) | (Spanberger) |
| DelBene | Lawson (FL) | Serrano |
| (Cicilline) | (Demings) | (Jeffries) |
| DeSaulnier | Lieu, Ted (Beyer) | Sewell (AL) |
| (Matsui) | Lipinski | (Cicilline) |
| Deutch (Rice) | (Schradner) | Shimkus |
| (NY) | Lofgren (Jeffries) | (Pallone) |
| Doggett (Raskin) | Lowenthal | Sires (Pallone) |
| Doyle, Michael | (Beyer) | Smith (WA) |
| F. (Cartwright) | McEachin | (Courtney) |
| Escobar (Garcia) | (Wexton) | Speier (Scanlon) |
| (TX) | McNerney | Titus (Connolly) |
| Eshoo | (Raskin) | Vargas (Correa) |
| (Thompson) | Meng (Clark) | Veasey (Beyer) |
| (CA) | (MA) | Watson Coleman |
| Finkenauer | Moore (Beyer) | (Pallone) |
| (Underwood) | Mucarsel-Powell | Welch |
| Fletcher | (Wasserman) | (McGovern) |
| (Raskin) | Schultz) | Wild (Scanlon) |
| Frankel (Clark) | Nadler (Jeffries) | Wilson (FL) |
| (MA) | Napolitano | (Hayes) |
| Gaetz (Gabbard) | (Correa) | |
| Garamendi | Neguse | |
| (Sherman) | (Perlmutter) | |

SCHEDULE UPDATE

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to notify all the Members, and we will certainly do that by email as well, that the negotiators who are trying to come to an agreement between the two parties, and the House and the Senate as well, are still working very hard to reach agreement both on the omnibus so that we will be able to fund the government through September 30 of this coming year and on the response to

COVID-19, both from a health standpoint and from an economic standpoint. We are hopeful that they will reach agreement in the near future. They have not reached one yet. There are still some significant issues outstanding.

In light of that, I am announcing that there will be no votes tomorrow. Even if an agreement were reached late tonight, the administrative work necessary to memorialize that agreement in a bill would take at least 18 hours or thereabouts, so that the first—next votes that would be anticipated would be at 1 p.m. on Sunday.

This is a change. Some people had heard 2, and I had used 2, but we are accelerating that to 1 p.m. on Sunday.

Members will receive 2 hours' notice for that vote, so that would mean, if it is at 1 p.m., you will receive a notice at 11 a.m. That ought to give time for Members, obviously, most of whom are going to be staying in town if they don't live close by, to go to worship and then come to the House floor.

But no votes before 1 p.m. on Sunday, this coming Sunday, and notice will be given 2 hours prior to 1 p.m., so by 11 a.m.

□ 1815

BOSTON TEA PARTY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this week in 1773, Sam Adams and the Sons of Liberty organized the Boston Tea Party, one of the most iconic protests in American history. They dumped 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor in an uprising against an oppressive government and taxation tyranny.

Three years ago this month, Republicans built upon our Founders' ideals and passed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. We delivered pro-growth, pro-jobs, and pro-America policies to end the economic slowdown of the previous administration.

Following tax reform, the middle class experienced record financial growth, household incomes soared by nearly 8 percent, and Americans had a greater say over their own paychecks.

Our Founders knew lower taxes would be better for the economy of 1773, and Republicans proved through the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act 3 years ago that Sam Adams and the Sons of Liberty were correct.

PUBLIC HOUSING IN ATLANTA

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today mindful that I only have a few moments to address this body from the podium.

As we turn our attention next week to Christmas, many of us are sending

and awaiting cards and packages. Let us not forget the postal workers who deliver more than 155 billion pieces of mail per year, which this year included our ballots in an election that saw the largest turnout in 100 years. For their work and commitment this holiday season and every holiday season, and for their extraordinary service to our country during the pandemic, I support overtime pay for these important civil servants.

Another institution very old in our Republic, while not as old as the Postal Service, is Morris Brown College. Let us resolve to support Morris Brown College and contribute to the revitalization of the Atlanta University Center.

As we seek to revitalize Morris Brown College, let us also consider ways to renew our urban centers. A way to do that is urban farming. It can deliver produce at a lower cost, leaving families to spend on other costs of living, like housing. It can also be good for the environment, as it can reduce CO₂ emissions attendant with transporting food from faraway farms to urban centers.

While we do this and we emerge from this pandemic, we must lift as we rise. That is why we must ensure minority- and women-owned businesses see increased participation in our society.

One of the items I will include in the RECORD is a news story about 27 former African-American franchisees who are suing McDonald's, a legendary business, for discrimination against its own franchisees.

27 MORE BLACK EX-FRANCHISEES JOIN RACIAL DISCRIMINATION LAWSUIT AGAINST McDONALD'S

TOTAL NUMBER OF PLAINTIFFS APPROACHING 80
MIAMI, Nov. 18, 2020—Twenty-seven new plaintiffs, all former Black McDonald's franchisees, joined an ongoing federal lawsuit against the fast-food chain claiming the company engaged in systemic discrimination and denied them the same opportunities as White franchisees.

The new amended complaint now has 77 named plaintiffs in the lawsuit originally filed by 52 Black former franchisees on Sept. 1, 2020.

The claims now include nearly 300 stores with compensatory damages that average between \$4 million and \$5 million per store, exclusive of punitive damages.

The plaintiffs allege McDonald's sold itself as a recruiter and developer of Black talent, profited from its Black consumer base and maintained a two-tier system that pigeonholed unsuspecting Black owners and assigned them horrible locations guaranteed to fail.

This suit comes on the heels of a federal class action lawsuit filed October 29 by current Black franchisees.

"McDonald's is now fighting a four-front legal war. They are being sued by current and former Black operators, Black employees and senior executives," said James L. Ferraro, the lead attorney for both the current and former franchisee lawsuits. "As the pool of plaintiffs grow, there will be more pressure on the company to dispense with the public relations ploys and focus on how it can help its Black employees and franchisees."

At the same time there are calls for state pension funds to drop McDonald's stock.

States like New York, California, Ohio and Florida have massive investments in McDonald's. In Tennessee, Rep. Joe Towns has requested Treasurer David H. Lillard to divest the state's holdings and reallocate the money toward companies "practicing good corporate citizenship."

Ferraro said all these challenges are coming together because the company has turned a blind eye to obvious racial problems while promoting its public image.

McDonald's once boasted a high of 377 Black franchisees in 1998. That number now stands at 186 even though McDonald's has increased its stores from 15,086 to 36,059. The cash flow gap for Black franchisees more than tripled from 2010 to 2019, per National Black McDonald's Operators Association ("NBMOA") data.

Plaintiffs' average annual sales of \$2 million was more than \$700,000 under McDonald's national average of \$2.7 million between 2011 and 2016 and \$900,000 under the national average of \$2.9 million in 2019.

The lawsuit claims McDonald's was ruthless in steering Black operators toward the oldest, most decrepit stores in the toughest neighborhoods routinely rejected by Whites franchisees. This severely limited opportunities for expansion and growth, and far too often set in place a chain of events—low cash flow, decreased equity, debt and bankruptcy—that led to financial ruin.

The plaintiffs argue McDonald's violated federal civil rights laws by:

Excluding Black franchisees from the same growth opportunities found at safer, higher-volume, lower-cost stores offered to Whites. Retaliating against Black franchisees for rejecting strong-arm offers to continue operations in crime-ridden neighborhoods.

Denying Black franchisees meaningful assistance during financial hardships while White franchisees were routinely given such support.

Failing to provide any legitimate business reasons for repeated denials of franchise opportunities over many years.

Unfairly grading the operations of Black restaurants, which resulted in poor internal reviews, effectively pushing Black franchisees out of the McDonald's system by denying them the eligibility for growth and favorable franchise terms.

Providing misleading projections which induced Black franchisees to purchase undesirable franchises.

The amended complaint was filed with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois Eastern Division.

Mr. HALL. We must ensure that all in this Nation have the promise of the American Dream free from discrimination.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today mindful that I only have a few moments to address this body from the podium so I ask unanimous consent to place extended remarks and materials into the record on all these topics but I would like to briefly alert to this body the areas of concern that I seek placed into the RECORD.

The first concerns housing. In Atlanta, we have a tremendous opportunity to expedite the redevelopment of vacant public housing sites including: Bowen Hornes, Bankhead Court, Hollywood court, Harris Hornes, Thomasville, and Jonesboro North and South. And I hope the days ahead achieve that end.

All of these sites have the potential to not only incorporate affordable housing, but the addition of grocery stores in food deserts; healthcare facilities, improved access to public transportation; job and commercial centers, quality schools and parks and greenspace.

And as we turn our attention next week to Christmas, many of us are sending and awaiting cards and packages. Let us not forget the Postal workers who deliver more than 155 billion pieces of mail per year, which this year included our ballots in an election that saw the largest turnout in 100 years. For their work and commitment this season and every holiday season, and for their extraordinary service to our country during a pandemic, I support overtime pay for these important civil servants.

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It can deliver produce at a lower cost, leaving families to spend on other costs of living, like housing.

It can also be good for the environment, as it can reduce CO₂ emissions attendant with transporting food from faraway farms to urban centers.

As we improve our nation's housing, and find ways to revitalize our colleges and seek new ways to grow our food, let us not forget our past. That is why it is important for this Chamber to try to preserve our past. This includes the task of establishing the former headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, where Dr. King did his work, alongside Congressman Lewis, as national historic sites.

And, while we do this, and we emerge from this pandemic, we must lift as we rise. That is why we must ensure minority and women owned businesses see increased rates in our society.

One of the items I will be placing in the record is a news story about 27 former African American franchisees who are suing McDonald's, a legendary business, for discrimination against its own franchisees. We must ensure that all in this nation have the promise of the American dream, free from discrimination.

We must also ensure that legacy banks and black-owned banks are sources of capital to support financing of projects for minority communities.

And, finally, during my time in here in Capitol Hill, I have introduced many pieces of legislation designed at making our criminal justice system fairer. But during this pandemic, we must also not forget about our brothers and sisters that are incarcerated. A study I will place in the record, from The Marshall Project, makes clear that incarcerated individuals are 4 times more likely to contract COVID-19. As society begins the long process of distributing and administering the vaccine, we must not forget them. They are no less worthy or deserving of medical care and should be protected, for we are all God's children.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ANDY MATSUI

(Mr. PANETTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of floriculturist and philanthropist, Andy Matsui, who recently passed away at the age of 85.